

NOTHING GREAT WAS EVER WON WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM.—Emerson

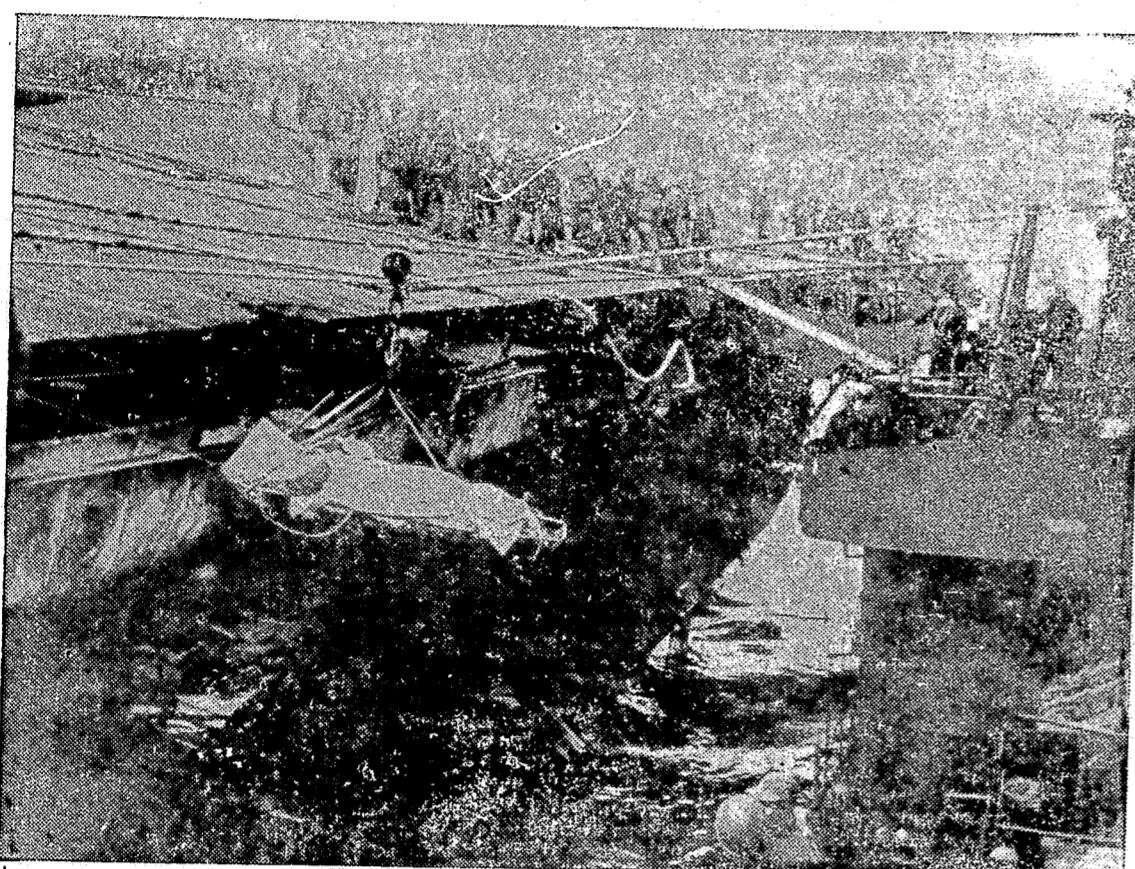
The BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

Volume LI—Number 22

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1945

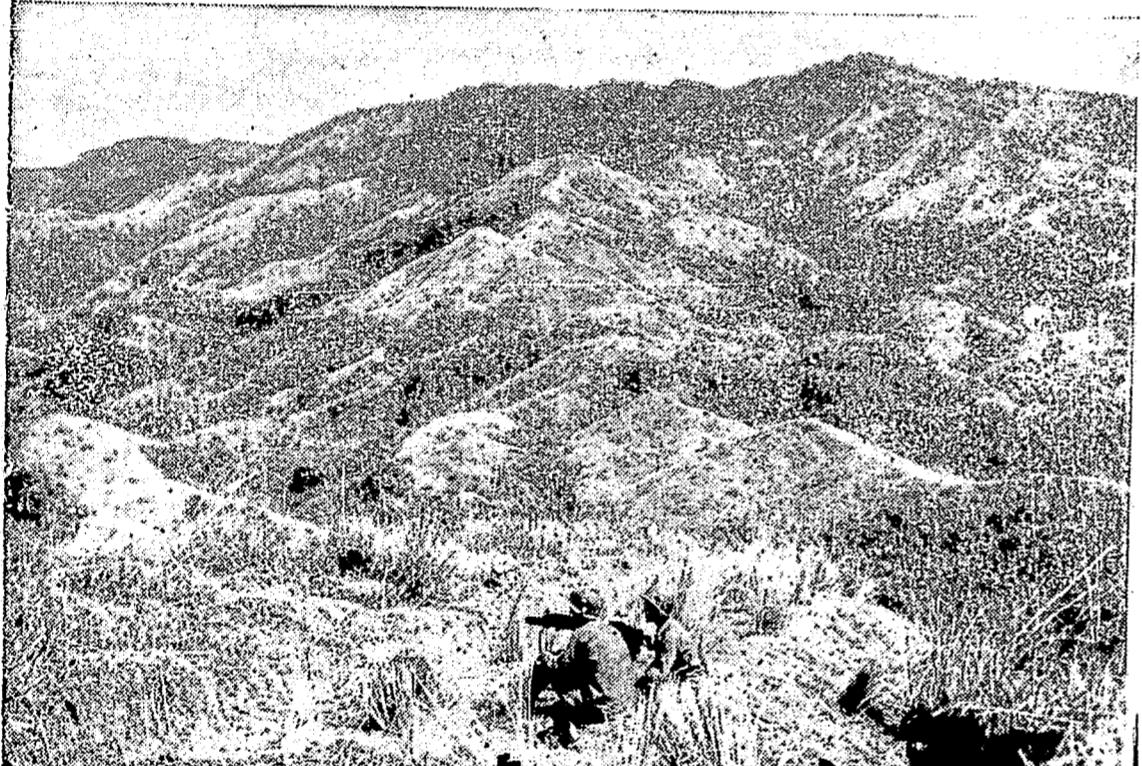
Single Copy—FIVE CENTS

Rescue at Sea From Bombed Carrier



AT SEA—Soundphoto—One of the 700 casualties of the bombed and burned out U.S.S. Carrier Franklin is shown being transferred from blasted vessel to the Cruiser Sante Fe after having been given first aid treatment. On tilted carrier deck stand survivors of the Jap bombing attack which took place 60 miles off Japan coast. Over 300 died when Jap bombed gasoline tanks on the deck. Despite his grievous wounds, the Franklin limped 12,000 miles to Brooklyn Navy yard.

Support Behind the Line



Heavy machine guns of the 127th Infantry Regiment are shown in support of soldiers advancing on the heavier purchase of Bonds in the Mighty Seven War Loan drive. From U. S. Treasury

BETHEL LOCAL NEWS

Mr and Mrs P R Burns are spending the week at Peaks Island.

Miss Helen Varner spent the week end at her home in Auburn.

Mr D R Smith and Miss Priscilla Farwell spent the week end in Boston.

Mrs Ray York was in Connecticut last week called by the death of her father.

Willis H Simpson of New York City was a recent guest of Mr and Mrs C F Saunders.

Harry Eldredge of Mattapan, Mass, is a guest of his daughter, Mrs Ralph Berry, and family.

Company E, Maine State Guard met Tuesday evening at Camp Kyles, August 26-27.

Miss Adele Gurney chairman reports the sum of \$120,70 was realized from the recent Cancer Control drive.

Mr and Mrs Arthur Cutler and daughter of Farmington were Sunday guests of Mr and Mrs William C Chapman.

Sgt and Mrs Kenneth Brooks returned Sunday to Alabama after spending a short furlough with relatives in town.

Mrs Frederick McMillin and son, Delwin, have been spending several days with her parents, Mr and Mrs William Strodt at Woodstock.

The Men's Brotherhood met Tuesday evening at the Methodist Church for supper and meeting. Rev John J Foster gave a very interesting talk.

Those from out of town to attend the funeral of Edgar Herrick Saturday were: Mrs Norman MacRae, Berlin, N H; Mr and Mrs Charles Hutchinson and Mrs Lester Lombard of Portland; Mr and Mrs Paul Staples and Mrs Thomas Lapham, Rumford; Mr and Mrs James King and Mrs Mable Farington of Locke Mills.

The Lions Club observed Ladies' Night at Bethel Monday evening, May 28. Dinner was served to 87 Lions, guests and ladies, including 16 visiting Lions and their ladies from Rumford. The meeting was addressed by District Governor Curt Lovill of Gardiner, and motion pictures on the manufacture of synthetic rubber by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company were shown by W H McDonald.

New Location Announced For Village Corporation Dump

The dump on the land of Henry Godwin on the Northwest Bethel road has been closed and arrangements have been made temporarily for the use of land of Leslie Davis in the field formerly owned by Herman Mason. To meet the new location turn to the left at the end of the guard fence between Alder River bridge and the Middle Interstate road.

The usual rules will be in effect, and enforced, regarding the use of the dump. No loose paper may be dumped. All rubbish must be pushed over the river bank. No dead animals should be placed on the premises. DO NOT START FIRES.

To the People of this Community

How long will the war with Japan last?

Everybody has an answer to this question but our best advice is not to base your bond buying on whether you think it will take weeks or years to win in the Pacific. The best war conduct is always to keep an all-out war effort.

Mr and Mrs Charles Saunders left Thursday for Portland to attend the wedding of their daughter, Gerrie Daly, at St. Luke's Chapel June 1.

Nikki Pascal McMillin, young daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack McMillin, underwent a tonsillectomy at the St Louis Hospital, Berlin, N H last Wednesday.

Mrs R R Tibbets, Mrs Virginia Stewart, Mary Tibbets, Carrie Angeline and Ruth Judkins were in Upton Tuesday evening to attend the Mother-Daughter banquet. Mrs Tibbets was the guest speaker of the evening.

SPECIAL CORPORATION MEETING CALLED JUNE 11

A special meeting of the Bethel Village Corporation will be held on Monday evening, June 11, at 7:30 for the purpose of choosing a Second Assessor to succeed Arthur F Foggin, who has resigned since entering the Navy.

THE EDITOR

General Douglas C MacArthur gave you the tipoff on what to expect from your relatives and friends take over the Japanese in Tokyo. In the Philippine campaign only 185 Japanese surrendered in a slaughter which cost them 300,000 men.

Bonds in the 7th War Loan with a 1% interest in combat. Give it to the Japs for fire and with all your weapons. That's the way to do your part in the vital, mighty 7th War Loan. Now—all together.

THE EDITOR

E. A. Herrick Drowned—Fishing At South Arm

Falling from a boat, Edgar A. Herrick of Bethel was drowned while fishing at South Arm last Tuesday.

Mr Herrick was born in Greenwood, October 27, 1865, the son of John and Harriet Grant Herrick and received his education in that town. With his brothers, Albin W and George M Herrick he invented the Herrick Brothers automatic spool machine, which for many years was widely used in United and foreign countries. Besides manufacturing these and other spool machines, the Herrick Brothers machine shop was for years busy in general machine and repair work. Since selling the equipment a few years ago, Mr Herrick has kept busy with small repair work in the town.

Of a musical family, Mr Herrick was at various times leader of the Bethel Band and for 25 years or more has a good orchestra in his own family including children and grandchildren.

He married Miss Addie Brooks, who died several years ago. A son, Gardner, died last year. He leaves a son Arthur of Bethel; two daughters, Mrs Charles Hutchinson of Portland and Mrs Paul Staples of Portland; four granddaughters, Mrs Kathryn McCrodden, Mrs Barbara Brown, Mrs Harriet Lombard and Mrs Harriet Whitten; two grandsons, Russell Lombard and John Whitten; and two sisters, Mrs Blanche Lapham and Mrs Mabel Farrington of Locke Mills.

Funeral services were held at the Greenleaf funeral home Saturday afternoon. Rev John Foster officiated. Burial was in Riverside Cemetery.

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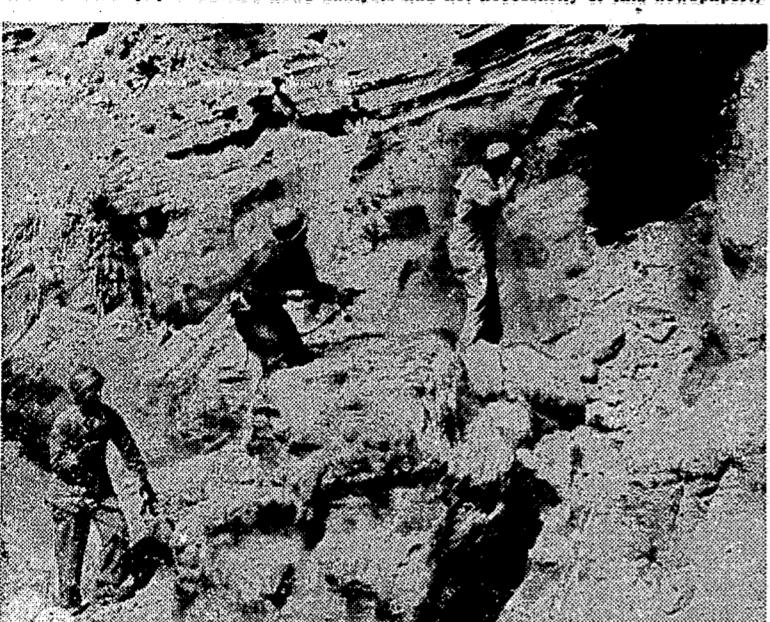
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japanese Mobilize Home Guard; Political Problems Press Allies; Draft Eased for Men Over 30

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Weeks after U. S. conquest of island, isolated Japs continue to hold out in cave positions on Iwo Jima, forcing marines to hole them out in laborious process. Here, one Leatherneck cocks grenade while buddies stand by to cover him.

PACIFIC: Bolster Home Front

With heavy aerial bombardment heralding the approach of American forces to the Japanese homeland, Nipponese officials took measures to strengthen enemy resistance even as rumors persisted that they were seeking an easy way out of the war now that Germany's defeat released full U. S. military might for the Pacific.

Tearing a page from the Nazis' battered book, the Japanese government ordered the organization of 20,000,000 students and an agrarian militia into a specially trained home guard reminiscent of Heinrich Himmler's ill-fated "volkssturm." At the same time, steps were taken to crush pacifist sentiment and punish persons failing to turn in pamphlets dropped by U. S. bombers.

Japan sought to bolster the home front even as U. S. ground troops pushed the enemy back farther on bloody Okinawa, 325 miles from Tokyo. Progress remained slow and costly as the attackers were forced to move in the open under heavy small arms fire of the enemy to clean them from strong cave positions dug in the hilly terrain. Despite Allied superiority, the Japs continued to send aircraft against U. S. shipping, with some vessels sunk and damaged.

British to Vote Again
At the height of its popularity after the defeat of Germany, Winston Churchill led the Conservative party into Britain's first general election in 10 years following the voting until autumn when enthusiasm cooled and it stood a better chance of winning. Intensified over the scheduling of the elections, the Laborites withdrew from the coalition government, leading to Churchill's resignation as prime minister. However, he agreed to head a temporary regime until the outcome of the next balloting.

DRAFT: Younger Men to Go

Coupled with the reduction of the size of the army, the services' request for younger men has resulted in the easing of the draft on men in the 30 to 37 years age group, with those engaged in essential activities virtually deferred indefinitely.

With draft calls scheduled to be cut 30,000 a month to 90,000 after July 1, 45 per cent of those to be inducted will be 18-year-olds, 33 per cent 19 to 25, and 22 per cent over 26.

Because of the services' insistence on younger men on the ground that they respond more readily to military training than do those over 30, 4-F's in the 18 to 25 age group will be re-examined in the light of changed conditions since V-E Day and the possibility that some may have improved in health since their rejection. Release of vets and displacement of older persons from other war work also will allow the induction of men in the 26 to 29 class previously deferred because of their engagement in necessary industry.

In considering deferment of men 30 and over, local draft boards were given the liberty to determine the importance of registrants' occupations. Men previously deferred, however, will not be able to switch jobs without their boards' permission.

FARE ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY, SAYS USDA

The over-all food supply for civilians in 1945 will be from 5 to 7 per cent smaller per person than last year's record consumption — but about 2 to 4 per cent above the average level in 1935-39, the department of agriculture reported, with most foods in good supply, only meat will be relatively short. Difficulties of distributing the smaller supplies of some foods among civilians will be increased.

EUROPE: Thorny Problems

Diplomatic replaced military problems as Europe returned once more to peace, with ultimate disposition of the Italian peninsula and major port of Trieste at the head of the Adriatic sea between Italy and Yugoslavia temporarily crowding the troublesome Polish question into the background.

Coveted and held by Italy because of its commercial importance to central Europe, and claimed by Yugoslavia because of its large Slovene population, Trieste became one of the early trouble spots of post World War II when Marshal Tito moved his Partisans into the territory and British Field Marshal Harold Alexander accused him of trying to back up his demands for it by force.

With Allied troops also moving into the Trieste region to take over the port area to assure shipment of supplies to U. S. and British occupation forces in Austria and southern Germany, and Alexander alerting his men for eventualities, there was an electrical tension to the situation until Tito finally backed down and indicated his willingness to talk the things over.

But if the Trieste incident seemed to come off smoothly, the Polish question continued to stick out like a sore thumb, with Marshal Stalin reiterating that the Moscow-sponsored Warsaw provisional government must remain the core of any reconstituted regime and ex-Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk declaring that a communist dominated administration was unacceptable.

Leader of the Polish Peasant party, and respected by Moscow, Mikolajczyk charged that until Russian troops and secret police were removed from Poland no free and open elections could be held to determine a representative government.

FREIGHT RATES: Territorial Equality

First major victory in the South and West's fight for equality in freight rates, the Interstate Commerce commission ordered rail charges for manufactured and higher grade goods raised in the East and lowered in the foregoing territories to bring them in balance.

If a permanent system can be set up, roads were directed to temporarily raise the so-called class rates 10 per cent in the East and scale them down 10 per cent in the South and West. Though Gov. Ellis Arnall (Ga.) said that the South would continue to press for other readjustments, the ICC action placed both the South and West in better position to compete with the East in industrial production.

Confined to manufactured and higher grade goods, the freight rate revisions do not apply to bulk shipments of such commodities as coal, livestock, lumber, grain, cotton and sand. At the present, the South and West enjoy lower rates on these items.

PAPER BALLOONS: Drop Bombs

As a result of the appearance of balloon-borne bombs in the West, the army and navy have undertaken an educational public safety campaign in cooperation with schools and civic organizations in the region to protect civilians against the danger of the explosives.

Although no military threat, some live bombs may have descended to the ground in isolated regions and wooded areas, or lay concealed beneath melting snow, thus necessitating the utmost caution on the part of civilians. In informing the public of the danger, the army and navy said the prevention of mishaps was of greater importance than the mere acknowledgment to the enemy that the bombs had drifted to the U. S. mainland.

Borne by balloons of gray, white or greenish blue paper with a diameter of 33 feet, the bombs are of no military significance because of their scattered and aimless appearance, the army and navy said. Because of their haphazard nature, however, they are to be viewed with alarm by the public, the services added.

HOME FRONT: Reconversion Groundwork

Until supplies of steel, copper and aluminum and other material are established in midsummer, the War Production board has been setting up the machinery for more civilian goods output so that manufacturers will have a clear field when they get the "go" sign.

In preparing the ground for the resumption of civilian goods output, the WPB announced plans for production of 200,000 cars by the end of 1945; 530,000 refrigerators; 700,000 washing machines and numerous common utility items.

At the same time WPB removed the quota limitations from the output of farm machinery and parts, with all manufacturers with over a \$500,000 volume of business in 1941 compelled to submit their production schedules for approval, however. In revealing that output will be limited solely by material and manpower available, WPB announced restrictions had been taken off a large list of rubber-tired equipment including wheel-type tractors, combines, hay balers, corn pickers, beet, cotton and vegetable thinners, mowers, threshers and corn huskers.

Though 1945 output of 200,000 new automobiles is expected to rise to a rate of 2,000,000 annually by 1946, little of the early production will be available to other than essential users, what with the present stockpile of cars down to 8,000. Although none of the new models will be radically changed from 1942, they will sport new fender arrangements and ornamental trim and incorporate improvements in carburetion, braking, distributors, oil filters and water cooling.

As in the case of automobiles, most of the early refrigerator production will be set aside for such essential users as hospitals and blood banks, it was said. In line with its anti-inflation program, OPA will strive to keep prices at the 1942 level, plus allowances needed for covering higher material and wage costs incurred since.

With postwar demand for washing machines set at 5,800,000, plans for production of 700,000 units this year will represent a drop in the bucket. Should manufacturers be able to get additional materials, motors and parts without priority help, however, production may be expanded beyond the 700,000 level.

Of equal importance to homeowners is WPB's removal of restraints on production of electric floor and table lamps, ironers and dryers, coat hangers, bathtubs, mop wringers and pie plates among numerous other commonplace utility items.

HARD COAL: New Pact

Operation of hard coal mines virtually returned to normal as the War Labor board considered a new antiracism contract awarding workers underground travel pay and shift differentials for the first time in the industry.

Concluded by United Mine Workers' Chief John L. Lewis and operating companies as the government took over hard coal mines after a three-week walkout, the new contract granted employees \$1.13 for 45 minutes of underground travel time. Workers on the second shift would receive 4 cents an hour more and those on the third 6 cents.

Other features of the new contract call for an increase in vacation allowance from \$50 to \$75 and overtime rates beyond 7 hours a day and 35 hours a week. Like the soft coal contract recently okayed by the WLB, the hard coal pact is dependent upon government approval and increase in price to cover added costs.

Confined to manufactured and higher grade goods, the freight rate revisions do not apply to bulk shipments of such commodities as coal, livestock, lumber, grain, cotton and sand. At the present, the South and West enjoy lower rates on these items.

WORKERS' BENEFITS

Raising unemployment compensation laws to increase weekly benefits and lengthen their duration, a score of states have acted so far this year to insure an adequate standard of living for workers and their families through a reasonable period of reconversion, and to minimize deflationary effects of unemployment.

Minimum benefits in most of the states were increased along with maximums, with the range between the two about \$10 in most states.

Washington Digest

Troop Shift to the Pacific Big Job With Human Side

Need to Finish the Fight Against Japanese Prevents Wholesale Release of Vets; Move Will Tax U. S. Shipping.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The American vocabulary has been enriched by a new word which has burdened the notebooks of war department stenographers in Washington for a long time. When I was in San Francisco I saw it meaning graphically illustrated.

The word is "redeployment." No, I didn't make a typographical error. Reemployment we have heard about before. Redeployment is different. And in that word, as in Hauptmann's "tear," can sparkle "all the joy and all the sorrow of the world."

This new word isn't in any dictionary. And in all the echoing acres of the Pentagon I could find no official definition of it but in its current application it simply means shifting a lot of American boys out of the European theater of war where the curtain has gone down. That process is causing many a headache in the Pentagon. It will cause many a headache at home and abroad. It will be a tough experience to see Old Glory waving from flagstaffs in the Canal Zone and to watch its colors fade in the distance. It simply cannot be helped.

For the boys and the families of the soldiers and sailors who are cast for the second act in the tragedy of World War II (and that is most of them) redeployment means heartaches. For the others it means happiness. But whether they go back to Main street and take up the plowshare or the pen, the hammer or the school book, or whether they go on to fresh battlefields, it is a headache as well as a heartache for the high command.

Heartache, Headache For Officers

Before writing this article I had a long conversation with one of the highest of the high command and I can tell you redeployment is both headache and heartache for him. He and all his officer comrades who have sons and grandsons of their own fighting at the front want them back as much as any rear rank private's mother, dad, sweetheart or wife, wants him.

Before General Gregory, in charge of the great housekeeping department of the army, the quartermaster corps, left for France in anticipation of V-E Day, I had a long talk with this gray-haired, fatherly man who is loved by his comrades with a warmth of affection that outgrows the well-earned stars on his shoulder-straps.

When I talked to him about redeployment, although he is responsible for the physical rather than the moral welfare of the soldier, it was the latter of which he spoke first.

How are the folks at home going to take it? That was the question on his tongue, just as it had been in the minds of the high officers and officials with whom I had talked before.

I learned a lot from General Gregory and his aides about the tremendous industrial effort which it takes to produce what the army wears and eats and with which it is shaved and laved and sheltered. As long as there is a man in uniform he must be fed and clothed and furnished supplies from helmets and raincoats to socks and shorts to say nothing of a thousand odds and ends including writing paper, soap (they have a kind that will serve to wash clothes as well as bodies, and shave with too, and later in salt water), tobacco, bug-powder, cigarettes, bandages, shoelaces, razors, blades, matches . . . ad infinitum.

Thousands of men clad in woolens required by European weather will have to be supplied with cotton for the tropics. Thousands moving from the tropics toward the more northerly latitudes of the Japanese islands and China must have woolens to replace their cottons.

Meanwhile, they will have to continue to wear and to wear out what they now have on.

Another factor is the length of the Pacific "pipe-lines"—the great distances from base to front. The "turn-around" time of the voyage of ships is longer than the voyage to Europe and there must be enough supplies at hand for the troops to cover the period between each delivery.

All this will require continued manufacture by private industry for military use for a long time which means that much longer to wait for final conversion to civilian production.

This is why this new word "redeployment" is not a happy one and why it holds within it so many headaches and so many heartaches which will try the coolest heads and strain the stoutest hearts.

I happen to know that busy with the terrific burden of bringing Europe's war to a successful termination and beginning the final portion of chapter two, General Marshall himself for many long months has spent hour after hour of his crowded days and interrupted nights working on this problem.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

Congress is going to look into the question of sugar being diverted into the manufacture of bootleg whiskey. Meanwhile, tipplers say that a lot of sugar is being diverted into alcohol to dilute good whiskey.

The conservative is a man who has something to conserve to which he isn't too sure he has a legal title. A radical is a guy who hopes so.

Ely Culbertson, former bridge expert, attended the San Francisco conference and gave suggestions.

(Not bad ones, either.) He also objected to lack of leadership by the Americans. He didn't like the veto of aggressive action by the security council.

A woman is known by the enemies she makes (for her husband).

The Once Over by H. Phillips



THE TRIAL OF HERMANN GOERING

Q.—You are charged with being instigator and full supporter of nearly every foul crime committed against civilization in the European war.

A. (In surprise)—Who? Me?

Q.—You are further charged with being the righthand man to Adolf Hitler, with concurring in all his decisions and with directing the ruthless use of airplanes against defenseless peoples and communities.

A.—It must be some mistake, gentlemen. I am a good-natured man, a good fellow and at heart merely a costume jewelry collector.

Q.—Name one instance in which you opposed Nazi ruthlessness.

A.—Well, I was once outraged by the blitzing of civilians that I had to quit my banquet table after the twelfth course. And I remember an occasion when my sensibilities were so disturbed by a deportation of Frenchmen as slaves that in dressing I forgot nine of my twenty-two medals.

Q.—Do you deny guilt for Coven-try, Plymouth, Rotterdam, Warsaw and the horrors of London?

A.—I was against such acts.

Q.—What did you do to stop them?

A.—I spoke very sharply to Hitler, but you know what a low-lived, brutal, unspeakable, vile fellow that monster was.

Q.—You hold Hitler alone responsible?

A.—That filthy, merciless skunk was to blame for everything.

Q.—Do you think Hitler's dead?

A.—If I didn't do what I would talk about him like this!!!!

Q.—You were associated with Der Fuehrer from his earliest days; you were in every project; you heard and approved every proposal to destroy Europe, did you not?

A.—I may have been present, but I desire to announce that I never heard well, I am quite deaf.

Q.—This is the first time anybody has ever heard that alibi from you. How do you explain it?

A.—This is the first time it seemed necessary to use it.

Q.—High in the councils of the Nazis at all times, you approved the book burnings, the persecution of Jews, the pog



USELESS COWBOY

By ALAN LE MAY ~ W.N.U. SERVICE



THE STORY THUS FAR: Melody Jones and George Fury had ridden into Paynesville as strangers, Melody was mistaken for the outlaw, Monte Jarad, Monte's girl, Cherry, rushed them out of town, but Melody returned to meet Lee. Leaving town they ran into Cherry, Overpowering Lee, Melody and Cherry go to the shack where Monte has hid the express money. Luke Packer, the insurance cop, is there, and is killed by a bullet fired through the window. Melody left to catch the horses and when he returned the sheriff and his men were in the cabin but the body was missing. Melody asked if they could go if they told where the loot was hidden. There was considerable debate.

CHAPTER XIII

"Do you swear to that?"
"I swear it on my sacred honor," said Sheriff Thingan pliably.

"The express box is right over— Melody began.

Melody stopped there, with all the wind suddenly gone out of him, as if he had been kicked in the stomach. By a horse. He had caught George Fury's eye, and had seen there such unholy terror as George Fury had never shown before. For only a fraction of an instant he failed to understand what this meant.

Then he knew what was the matter. He knew why Luke Packer's body was no longer on the bunk. And he knew where it must be now.

George Fury had put the body of Luke Packer on top of the express box in the cache.

"If ever I git out of this darn country," Melody said, "I ain't never comin' back!"

"What?" Sheriff Thingan demanded. "What? What's that got to do with it?"

"Well—nothing, I suppose," Melody admitted.

"Don't you try balking on me!"

Thingan snapped. His eyes seemed to have drawn closer together, and his whole face had darkened as the man changed! The dandyish white mustache remained foolish looking, like something stuck there with paste. "Come on, come on, come on—have I got all night?"

"Come on!" Melody repeated in blank desperation. "Come on how?"

Thingan instantly looked as if he would blow up. "Don't you fool with me!" he shouted. The close, taunting opportunity had him crazy. "I'll tear up a man that'll fool with me! Where is that express box?"

Melody's words came weakly. "Well—I'll tell you—"

Thingan came close to him, and thrust nastily burning eyes within a few inches of Melody's own. His voice dropped low, and seemed to loaf, as it conveyed all the threat that he knew how to conceive.

"You said you knew where it was," Thingan said. "Deny that, and I swear, I'll kill you where you stand. You don't deny it, do you?"

"No," Melody admitted. "I couldn't hardly just go to deny something what I just now spoke."

The big gap-toothed grin came back to Royal Boone's crude-built face. Because he was a big iron-boned man, sure of his guns, and with no imagination, he was able to take time to taunt Mormon Stocker. "Still want to turn the pore jigger loose?"

"Nump," said Mormon Stocker.

"This punk knows somethin'!"

"Yump."

"Okay, then, we got to bang it out of him, that's all!"

"I was thinking more of heating up a brander," Boone answered.

"If you want to burn somebody with a brander," Cherry de Longpre flared at him like a spit-cat, "you can try it on me, and see what it gets you! You three are the nearest thing to no men at all that I ever saw, and I've seen some sorry ones!"

"Shut up!" Thingan bellowed, turning on them all. "You jackasses mean to stand and blab until the Cottons ride up and take over?" He spun on Melody. "Once and for all—do you aim to cough up, or do we have to git it out of you?"

"I—I ain't got no sujections."

"Git holt of him!" Thingan ordered his deputies. He had holstered his Colt, but now he ripped it out again. It came into his hand fast and suddenly, not in a smooth draw, but in a violent one. "Git holt of him! Pin him! Pin him and hog-tie 'em!"

Mormon Stocker moved sideways, in a sliding lurch, to get between Melody and the door. His gun also was in his hand now, thumb joint clamped hard down across the hammer.

"Who's got a piggin' string?" Thingan's voice cracked.

Royal Boone said, "Don't need it." He came fast around the table. His hands were empty, but they were in front of him a little, big, competent hooks, too heavy to tie a knot without fumbling, but good for throwing a steer. His face was had been ugly now but his eyes had a happy blaze.

In that instant the light went out. Then, an uneasy, whined quiet.

Cherry de Longpre moved slowly, tentatively, out of the corner into which she had packed herself. Her motions were creaky, as if she had been in one position for a long time so tensely had she stood. Some of the strings seemed to have been cut in her knees; they threatened to bend both ways. She drew a deep, quivering breath of let-down.

The blackness behind her vanished with a snap and a flare as if he

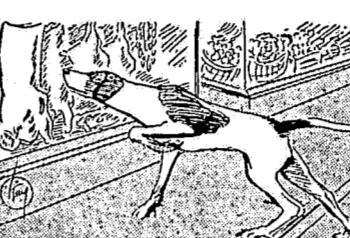
THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1945

A HOUSE DIVIDED

One day in New York, Mark Twain had a luncheon engagement with his wife at a downtown hotel. He showed up at the appointed hour. His wife had not arrived. For an hour he waited, then ordered his meal. Before departing, he left a note for his wife with the waiter. When she appeared later in the afternoon, she discovered with amusement that it read:

"Never the Twains shall meet."

SMART PUP



Harry—I figure my dog can always help me with my ration problems.

Jerry—How come?

Harry—He's a pointer!

Ball and Chain?

Jones—You know Brown has never been away from home in twenty years. That's what I call perfect love.

Smith—It sounds to me like paraisis!

Call 'Em Waiters

"Are you the girl who took my order?" asked the impatient man in a cafe.

"Yes, sir," the waitress replied.

"Well, I declare!" he beamed.

"You don't look a day older!"

Slight Acceleration

Rastus—Ah done seen a ghost when Ah passed de cemetery.

Sambo—Dat mus' hab given you a start.

Rastus—Brothah, Ah didn't need no start!

Wanted?

Cashier—I regret to report two cases of absenteeism.

Bank President—Well, what are they?

Cashier—Mr. Jones and \$50,000.

Likes Company

Father—Now look here, Jackie, if you aren't a better boy you'll never go to heaven.

Jackie—I don't want to go to heaven; I want to go with you and mother.

British Start Blockade.

President Roosevelt agreed. So did the British. And in the late summer of 1937, the British actually detailed 6 battleships, 12 cruisers and 20 destroyers to leave British home waters for Singapore. Just at that moment, however, the axis capitals apparently got wind of what was happening, and Mussolini started his unofficial submarine campaign off the coast of Spain which detained the British fleet at Gibraltar.

"Then why?" Mormon Stocker gritted at him. "Did you give the old moss-horn his gun back? You had it. Because you took it off him. Where is it?"

Roy Boone's left hand made a sneak check-up of his waistband. His lips drew back from his horse-teeth, but not in a grin; and he said nothing.

Leahy argued that by keeping the U. S. Navy in the Philippines and the British fleet at Singapore, we could cut off all oil, scrap iron, copper, cotton and other war materials from Japan. Without these, he argued, the Japanese war machine would be powerless and would be laid up in six months. Leahy figured that the United States would lose its gunboats on the Yangtze river, but that aside from this the main U. S. fleet need not have to fire a single shot.

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN, BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1945



He can't ask you now!

• • • He's an American hero. After fighting bloody battles in the Pacific, he was home on leave two years ago.

• • • You may remember seeing his picture. His name is John Basilone, Marine Gunnery Sergeant. He traveled all over America, urging every American to buy more bonds.

• • • He said: "You don't know—you can't know—how much it means to the boys out there when they hear the folks back home have just put another War Bond Drive over the top."

• • • They gave him the Congressional Medal of Honor and offered him a commission. He didn't want it. "I'm a plain soldier," he said. "I want to stay one."

• • • Well, he stayed a plain Marine—like Joe and Bill and the fellows down the street. He can't ask you to buy bigger bonds during the Seventh. He was killed a few weeks ago on Iwo, just after he had led his assault team to the edge of an airfield we needed desperately.

• • • We can't let him and all our other fighting heroes down. Remember, last year we had two War Loan Drives by this time.



The Seventh is our personal call to arms—two drives in one. That's why our quota is large.

• • • We must meet it—we will meet it—for the hero of Iwo—for Victory—for pride in America.

HERE'S WHAT UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU TO DO:

Select your individual quota in the 7th War Loan according to your income—then meet it!

If your Average Income Per Month is:	Your War Bond Quota in The 7th is: (Cash Value)
\$250 & up	\$187.50
225-250	150.00
210-225	131.25
200-210	112.50
180-200	93.75
140-180	75.00
100-140	37.50
Under \$100	18.75

Let your dollars join the fight in the MIGHTY SEVENTH WAR LOAN!



BUY BIGGER BONDS IN THE MIGHTY SEVENTH

This advertisement is sponsored by

RUTH CARVER AMES
WALTER E. BARTLETT
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DICK YOUNG'S SERVICE
STATIONS

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under the auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Objective: Tokyo**Total War Might Must Be Thrown Against Japanese****Reconversion of Troops and Supplies From Europe Going On**By Walter A. Shead
WNU Staff Correspondent.**Editor's Note:** This is the first of three articles dealing with the problem of manpower, transportation and supplies that will face us in the all-out effort against Japan.

With the crumbling of Hitler's third Reich the victorious Allies have won the first game of a double-header in this tremendous global war. Germany's 80 millions, girded for total war, were brought to unconditional surrender by the combined might of Britain, Russia and the United States at a cost to our forces alone of close to a million casualties.

It cost us three years of strenuous effort before Hitler's legions were driven back to the soil of Germany and before we were able to deliver the full weight of combined ground and air power over Germany's 225,000 square miles of fatherland. It cost us almost a year of the bloodiest fighting in history from June 6, 1944, D-Day, before Germany was crushed to her knees, her cities a mass of rubble.

Before us we have the Japanese empire, proper, with 148,756 square miles of territory, but with an army of some four million well-equipped, well-trained troops scattered over four and a half million square miles of China and another 503,000 square miles of Manchukuo.

Will it cost and how long will it take for the unconditional surrender of Japan? How much help can we expect of Britain? Will Russia declare war against her one-time enemy?

Cost to Be as Great As European War

While no one here is prepared to answer these questions on the nose, there are many circumstances from which we may draw conclusions. From an economical standpoint, to bring our total might of arms against Japan will cost approximately as much as against Germany. While production of many war factories will be cut on some items, cost of transportation and supply will considerably outweigh the same cost on the German front. The transport problem alone will be staggering.

Contrary to some opinions expressed in Washington, the army supply is preparing and indeed is already moving supplies and equipment from the German theater to the Japanese theater of war. Plans for this transport of men and materiel have been completed for more than a year. Every piece of equipment, insofar as it is economically feasible, will be reconditioned, crated and shipped to the Japanese theater. All this in addition to the new equipment, the B-29s and the new A-26s and other equipment to be shipped directly from America.

One school of thought here believes that Japan will not stand bombing, the loss of her cities and



Admiral Nimitz, left, and General MacArthur.

her factories and utilities . . . that Japan will surrender before her national economy is ruined as was Germany's. One thing is certain, the new U. S. incendiary bombing technique will be developed to a high degree against Japan. Where 300 B-29s are dropping 1,500 tons of incendiaries today, 800 to 1,000 of these super-planes will be dropping more than 3,000 tons of incendiaries in the near future. And it only takes 250 tons of incendiary bombs to burn out a square mile of Japanese cities.

Those who adhere to this school of thought believe that with this stepped-up bombing from our new bases on Iwo and Okinawa, which will lay waste to Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Nagasaki and other cities on the Japanese mainland, together with the tight blockade being thrown between the mainland and the stolen Jap empire, will bring Japan to surrender terms within the next few months, probably by the first of 1946.

On the other hand there are those who believe it will be necessary to hold our forces away from the homeland,

Battle-Wearied Troops to Be Given Rest

Many veteran divisions in Germany and Italy are battle weary. They deserve a long rest. Some of them will get that rest in Europe, some of them here at home. Transport of these men, their equipment, after their rest period, will take months, some say as much as six or seven months. Another period of training for an entirely different brand of warfare and readiness of

their equipment will take additional months. So there may be almost a year before we are ready.

In the meantime our air attack will be stepped up, there is some reason to believe that Russian legions will move south from Siberia.

Britain will have completed her campaign in Burma and so long as the Jap emperor does not give up the Reds will be ready.

With Ernie Pyle in the Pacific:**Mighty Fleet Paved Way For Invasion of Okinawa****Big Guns Pulverized Island in Covering Landings of Troops**

By Ernie Pyle

Editor's Note: Ernie Pyle was several dispatches ahead when he met death from a Jap machine gun on the island. This newspaper will continue to print these for a few weeks.

OKINAWA.—Now that we are ashore in full force upon the Japanese island of Okinawa I would like to go back and tell you in detail how the invasion went off.

As our regimental commander said the night before the landing:

"All I'm worried about is getting past the first two days when we are on our own and will have to improvise to meet every situation. But after that we will be established and from then on we can just go by the book."

The first two days are over—accomplished with an ease that had everybody flabbergasted. By evening of the first day we had done much more than the most optimistic planner figured we could in the first three days. So from now on it's "by the book."

For some reason which I haven't fathomed yet the conventional name of D-Day was changed for this invasion to "Love Day." Possibly it was because we were landing on Easter Sunday and somebody felt the spirit of brotherly love.

At any rate when dawn came on Love Day and the pink, rising sun lifted the shroud of Oriental darkness around us, we were absolutely bedlam.

Now and then the smoke from a paffewagon would come out in a smoke ring, an enormous one, 20 or 30 feet across, and float upward with perfect symmetry.

Then came our carrier planes, diving on the beaches. And torpedo planes, carrying heavy bombs and incendiaries that spread deep red flame.

Smoke and dust rose up from the shore, thousands of feet high, until finally the land was completely veiled.

Bombs and strafing machine guns and roaring engines mingled with the blended crash of naval bombardment and seemed to drown out all existence.

The water was a turmoil of movement. Dispatch and control boats were running about. LSMs and LSTs were moving slowly forward to their unloading areas.

Motor torpedo boats dashed around as guides. Even the destroyers moved majestically across the fleet as they closed up for the bombardment of the shore.

At 37 he looks like a college sophomore. He hasn't the sign of a night club bag under his eyes. The make-up man doesn't have to camouflage him. His voice is pitched in boyish enthusiasm. He even stammers occasionally, when words bottleneck and jam in their eagerness to overflow. He's the type grandmothers describe as "that nice young man!"

From our little control ship and the scores like it, waves of assault craft were directed, advised, hurried up, slowed down.

H-Hour was set for 8:30. By 8 a. m. directions were being radioed and a voice boomed out to sea to form waves 1 and 2, to hurry up, to get things moving.

Our first wave consisted solely of heavy guns on amphibious tanks which were to wade ashore and blast out the pillboxes on the beaches. One minute behind them came the second wave—the first of our foot troops.

After that, waves came at about 10-minute intervals. Wave 6 was on its way before wave 1 ever hit the beach. Wave 15 was moving up before wave 6 got to the beach. That's the way it went.

We were on the control boat about an hour. I felt miserable and that awful weight was still on my heart. There's nothing romantic whatever in knowing that an hour from now you may be dead.

Some officers I knew came aboard. They weren't going ashore until afternoon. They wanted to talk. I simply couldn't carry on a conversation. I just couldn't talk.

Word came by radio that waves 1 and 2 were ashore without much opposition and there were no mines on the beaches. So far, so good.

We looked at the shore through binoculars. We could see tanks moving across the fields and the men of the second wave walking inland, standing upright. There were a few splashes in the water at the beach, but we couldn't make out any real fire coming from the shore.

It was all very indefinite and yet it was indicative. The weight began to lift. I wasn't really conscious of it. But I found myself talking more easily with the sailors, and somehow the feeling gradually took hold of me that we were to be spared. The 7th wave was to pick us up as it came by. I didn't even see it approaching. Suddenly they called my name and said the boats were alongside.

I grabbed my pack and ran to the rail. I'm glad they came suddenly like that. The sailors shouted, "Good luck," over and over and waved us off. We were on our way.

An hour and a half before H-Hour at Okinawa, our vast naval

Marines Find Perfect Defense Position

After a couple of days with the headquarters of the marine regiment I moved to a company and lived and marched with them for several days. The company is a part of the First Marine Division, a very hard-bitten outfit.

The company was on a hill about

3,000 yards long and about a hundred yards wide. The men were dug in down the sides of the hill.

There was a mortar platoon at the foot of the hill, all set up to throw mortars any direction.

"This is the most perfect defense position we've ever had in our lives," the company commander said. "One company could hold off a whole battalion for days. If the Japs had defended these hills they could have kept us fighting for a week."

**Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD****ROBERT CUMMINGS** is one man in Hollywood who's not happy—he's got documents to prove it!

Wherever it is he keeps such things, Cummings has three pieces of paper, all signed and sealed, which would be to any one a reasonable guarantee of happiness.

The first is his newly acquired marriage license, the party of the second part being ex-actress **Mary Elliott** (ex-) because she promised Robert

to give up her career when they were married.

That document also is signed by Bob's mother, Mrs. Ruth Cummings, who at 71 is an ordained minister in the Science of Mind church in Los Angeles. Mrs. Cummings performed the wedding service at Mission Inn, Riverside.

The second document is a four-year term contract with the Hal Wallis productions which guarantees Bob the opportunity of reestablishing himself in pictures. The kid's been away from the screen for two years, serving as an air flight instructor with the United States air force.

The third bit of paper is his medical certificate attesting that he passed the air forces' most rigid examination with points to spare.

Thus Cummings officially is healthy, he's in love, and he's got a good paying job.

"Those papers mean a lot to me," he said, "but they wouldn't guarantee a thing except for my philosophy."

It's a little odd to talk to Bob about philosophy. His words and thoughts just don't seem to fit his face.

At 37 he looks like a college sophomore. He hasn't the sign of a night club bag under his eyes. The make-up man doesn't have to camouflage him. His voice is pitched in boyish enthusiasm. He even stammers occasionally, when words bottleneck and jam in their eagerness to overflow. He's the type grandmothers describe as "that nice young man!"

On the set of "You Came Along," where Bob is making his screen re-appearance for Hal Wallis, Bob's mind took a philosophical turn.

"Tardiness, I think, is the cardinal sin," he said. "People who get a lot of bad breaks usually have only themselves to blame. It's because they're most always a few beats behind the normal rhythm of life, and they get into trouble because they're always hurrying to get caught up."

A simple thing like getting up in the morning a half hour earlier than is necessary, Bob believes, would straighten out most people and change the course of their lives.

After that, waves came at about 10-minute intervals. Wave 6 was on its way before wave 1 ever hit the beach. Wave 15 was moving up before wave 6 got to the beach. That's the way it went.

We were on the control boat about an hour. I felt miserable and that awful weight was still on my heart. There's nothing romantic whatever in knowing that an hour from now you may be dead.

Some officers I knew came aboard. They weren't going ashore until afternoon. They wanted to talk. I simply couldn't carry on a conversation. I just couldn't talk.

Word came by radio that waves 1 and 2 were ashore without much opposition and there were no mines on the beaches. So far, so good.

We looked at the shore through binoculars. We could see tanks moving across the fields and the men of the second wave walking inland, standing upright. There were a few splashes in the water at the beach, but we couldn't make out any real fire coming from the shore.

It was all very indefinite and yet it was indicative. The weight began to lift. I wasn't really conscious of it. But I found myself talking more easily with the sailors, and somehow the feeling gradually took hold of me that we were to be spared. The 7th wave was to pick us up as it came by. I didn't even see it approaching. Suddenly they called my name and said the boats were alongside.

I grabbed my pack and ran to the rail. I'm glad they came suddenly like that. The sailors shouted, "Good luck," over and over and waved us off. We were on our way.

An hour and a half before H-Hour at Okinawa, our vast naval

Church Accommodates but Three People at One Time

Of the many little houses of worship scattered about the United States, probably the smallest is the stone structure located at Covington, Ky., and known as Monte Cassino. About 6 feet wide and 8 feet deep, it can accommodate 3 persons at a time. Within are several kneeling benches and an altar.

On land adjoining his home at Sparta, Wis., Paul Wegner built a small church of stone and steel so that persons of any faith would have an opportunity to worship any time. It seats 12 persons. An 8 by 14 foot church at Woodbridge, N. J., was built to accommodate 18 persons.

At Festina, Iowa, a Catholic church seating eight persons is the scene of services held once yearly. It was built years ago by a veteran of French wars who voyaged to the United States and settled in Iowa.

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